NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, MAY 26, 1875.-TRIPLE SHEET.

WASHINGTON.

THE WAR ON THE WHISKY RING. VIGOROUS PROSECUTIONS ORDERED IN MENTUCKY-PROMPT DISMISSAL OF OFFICIALS IMPLICATED IN

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.] WASHINGTON, May 25 .- Reports having been received from various points in Kentucky upon which prosecutions can be made, with the records forwarded by collectors to the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, the Secretary of the Treasury to-day issued orders for a vigorous prosecution of the investigation of whisky affairs in that State. Gaugers Wm. Williams, George J. Jennings, and Charles H. Davis of Cincinnati were dismissed to-day. The latter's name appeared as gauger upon several duplicate lots of spirits, but he had stricken from the gauger's certificate the words, "I was present and personally saw above packages emptied, and destroyed stamps upon same." While he seemed to have scruples against signing certificates, including the above words, the Department acted upon the theory that he had neglected the very duty for which gaugers are appointed. Two more gaugers were dismissed in Chicago. In the shipment of one Chicago house to New-York, where the stamps upon the barrels covered 67,000 proof gallons, the stubs from which the stamps for this lot were taken showed a total of only 10,000 gailons, showing a fraud in this one lot of 57,000 proof gallons. Some of the stamps sent from New-York as taken from illicit whisky, on being compared with stubs in office of the Internal Revenue Office, showed entries of six-gallon packages on the stubs, when, in fact, the packages contained 80 gallons. The last seizures in Cincinnati were for duplications.

NEW SEIZURES OF ILLICIT WHISKY-ARREST OF A CONSPIRACY GAUGER. Washington, May 25 .- The Commissioner

of Internal Revenue to-day received a telegram from St. Lems announcing the seizure by Revenue officers of two large vinegar factories, with complete distilling apparatus in operation. A telegram from Chicago to the Revenue office says that Gauger John W. Hood has been arrested and held in \$5,000 ball, charged with conspiring with a whisky firm to defraud the Government. Supervisor Rowell at Cincinnati telegraphs that he has seized the distilleries of Home & Hubbell and A. Mann & Co. Two gaugers are implicated, and they will be dismissed

MEMPHIS, May 25 .- The Collector of Internal Revenu of this District to-day seized and libeled sixty-one barrels of whisky in the house of H. H. Mette & Sons of this city, purchased by them of G. Bensburg of St. Louis. Mette & Sons are believed to be innocent holders, having purchased in good faith.

INDIAN QUESTIONS.

THE POLICY OF THE INTERIOR DEPARTMENT IN REGARD TO THE BLACK HILLS-IT DOES NOT DE-SIRE TO TREAT WITH THE SIOUN FOR THE RE-LINQUISHMENT OF THEIR TITLE.

FROM THE REGULAR CORRESPONDENT OF THE TRIBUNE. Washington, May 25.-The Secretary of the Interior, in his last annual report, says :

Interior, in his last annual report, says:

It is apprehended that efforts will be made to induce legislation for the extinguishment of the Indian title to the Black Hills country, and to bring the land into maket. It is noped that such eforts will be without success, because of the general unifiness of the country for settlement, and because any attempt to dispossess the Indians, at present, of a region of country upon which they located for security against the encronchments of the white man, would meet with violent and determined

treating of the same subject, says:

If neither the military nor Indians should be If neither the military nor indians should be able to quard their country, the explorers themselves will probably soon become satisfied of its undesirablenesss to them, and will voluntarily relinquish their projects for mining or settlement. It is not improbable, however, that legislation will be sought, meanwhile, by which to procure the opening of this country to estilement. Such a course cannot be too strongly deprecated, and should be opposed in every form. Scarcely a greater evil could come to the Sioux people than the disturbance and demorsilization incident to an attempt to disposses them of their country.

In these two extracts, the policy of the Indian Bureau and the Interior Department touching the Black Hills question is plainly set forth. The Administration has no desire to negotiate a new treaty with the Sioux, and never has had. As Spring opened and the excitement throughout the country, and especially in the West, over the new El Dorado increased, and hundreds of men prepared to emigrate to the newly-discovered mines, the Secretary and Commissioner saw that it would be absolutely necessary that some steps should be taken which would look at least like an attempt to throw the country open. For this purpose they have brought the Sioux chiefs to Washington, but as they have no desire to conclude a treaty with them, they have taken no pains to conciliate them in any way. If the Indians refuse to treat, as they undoubtedly will, then the Administration will say to the people who are so anxious to go to the Black Hills that the failure to open the country is not the fault of the Department. At the same time the Secretary's policy will be carried out. This is beginning to be understood in Washington, and fully explains the treatment which the Indians have received, not only since their arrival here, but

THE INDIAN DELEGATES TO HOLD AN INTERVIEW WITH THE PRESIDENT TO-DAY.

Washington, May 25 .- The six seceding Indians, led by American Horse, have stuck by the Wash-Ington House all day, and have doggedly refused to leave. At 9 o'clock to-night, however, a strong pressure was brought to bear on them by Dr. Saville and Dr. Daniels with Saville's half-breed interpreters, and, after an hour of carnest discussion, they all consented to return to the fremont House, and, packing up their blankets, pipes and trinkets, went back at about 10 o clock. It is noped that harmony will prevail bereafter. The determination of the Government to pay none of their bills at the Washington House, and to treat with none of the secoders, President has arranged a meeting with them to-merrow at is said, to make a proposition to them in relation to the business for which hey are here. The talk will be a plain one, and it is thought that both parties will understand each other better at the close.

THE POSTAL SERVICE.

CORRESPONDENCE OF THE POST-OFFICE DEPARTMENT RELATIVE TO AN EARLY MAIL SERVICE FROM NEW-YORK OVER THE PENNSYLVANIA ROAD-HOW THE ARRANGEMENT CAN BE MADE. WASHINGTON, May 25 .- The following cor-

WASHINGTON, May 25.—The following correspondence he just been made public:

Frincklank Kyrase. Washington, Almost in the following correspondence he just been made public:

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the often and repeated appeals, not only of the com-munities throughout the sections named, but of the pub-lishers and business interests of New-York City and Philadelphia, I earnestly request that you will furnish the necessary accommodations for carrying out the ob-jects explained in this letter. It is especially requested that you give this your attention and a definite answer at the earliest date possible. Very respectfully, GEO. S. BANGS, General Superintendent Railway Mail Service.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD CO., PRESIDENT'S OFFICE,

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD CO., PRESDENT'S OFFICE, {
PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD CO., PRESDENT'S OFFICE, {
PHILLADELPHIA, May 8, 1875.

The Hon. MARSHALL JEWELL. Postmaster-General,
Washington, D. C.—DEAR SIR: We have received and
noted the communication of Col. Bangs asking our Company to furnish the Post-Office Department facilities for
an early morning dispatch mail from New-York at an
hour not later than 4 a. m. and arriving at Philadelphia
not later than 7 a. m., and in reply state that at
present there is no passenger train or public train of any
kind passing over our lines between New-York and Philadelphia at the hours named, therefore any service
furnished at these hours would require a special arrangement, to be paid for as "special train service," and
which this Company will with pleasure furnish the
Department if you so desire. I would add, Sir, that there
is now a special train that leaves New-York for Philadelphia at 4 a. m., not noted on the public schedule. But as
this Company furnish only the engine and use of track
for this train the question as to transporting the mail
therein does not rest with this Company. Respectfully,
STRICKLAND KNEAS, Ass't President.

The Post-Office Department has the proposition under

The Post-Office Department has the proposition under

CURRENT TOPICS AT THE CAPITAL. THE RIGHTS OF PERSONS REIMPORTING GOODS.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, May 25, 1875. The Department has received a communication from the Collector of Customs at Boston, transmit-ting a communication from Special Agent Kimball in relation to the right of importers to export goods in bond for the purpose of reimporting them, and thus to avail themselves of a reduction of duties. The question involved was referred to the Attorney-General, who, on the 5th inst., addressed a letter to the Treasury Department, in which he expresses the opinion that under Sections 2,971 and 2,979 of the Revised Statutes all merchandise in public stores or bonded warehouses may be withdrawn by the owner for exportation to foreign countries at any time before the expiration of three years from the date of original importation, without regard to his object in so doing, or the disposition of the merchandise after it reaches its foreign destination; and
that whether he intends to dispose of
it in a foreign market, or whether his design
is to reimport it again after it is landed
there, is entirely immaterial for anght that appears in the
law. He also expresses the further opinion that after
merchandise thus withdrawn and shipped has been
landed out of the jurisdiction of the United States, the
bond of the owner is discharged and the merchandise
itself acquires a new character relatively to our revenue
laws, so that if it is reimported it stands on the footing of
an original importation and is entitled to entry under the
laws then in force. The Department, therefore, concurring in these views, holds that the goods mentioned
are not liable to the additional duty of 10 per centum
under Section 2,370 of the Revised Statutes, and that the
Department letter of Dec. 12, 1874, so far as & conflicts
herewith or prevents the reimportation of such goods, is
revoked and set aside.

WORKING OF THE NEWSPAPER POSTAGE LAW. his object in so doing, or the disposition of the merchan-

WORKING OF THE NEWSPAPER POSTAGE LAW. The law in relation to the prepayment of the postage on newspapers at the offices where published, which came into operation January 1, will materially reduce the income heretofore derived from that source. From estimates made on results already known, it is ought that not more than one-half the amount will be realized from the postage on this class of matter that was received under the old law. The law is quite effective in its operation, but the rates are so much lower than heretofore that the proceeds will be reduced about 50 per cent. It is acknowledged to be a great saving in the mancent. It is acknowledged to be a great saving in the amount of celerical labor, and is also thought to be very satisfactory to both publishers and subscribers, and it is a question with the department whether it is not wise to let the law remain as it is, despite the deficiency, rather than make any recommendations to Congress toward a

CLAIMS UNDER THE REDUCED PAY ACT OF 1872. The Third Auditor of the Treasury has made a great number of settlements of claims arising under the Reduced Pay act of May 18, 1872, whereby the official work of laborers and mechanics in the Goverament was limited to eight hours. These claims are for extra pay arising under that act. In the Engineer's Division of the office, which settles the claims of those employed on the public works, the improvement of rivers and harbors, and the like, 754 persons have received additional compensation, amounting to \$24,312 66. The number of claims rejected in the office is 2,833, and between ber of claims rejected in the office is 2,535, and developed 8,000 and 10,000 have been disallowed by agents sent out by the Government; 159 claims are now under consideration; 387 persons are yet unpaid whose names appear on certified rolls as having arrearages due. The Quartermaster's Division has a great many thousand cases of which no repore has yet been made up.

INTERPRETATION OF THE ACT ADMITTING JUTE MACHINERY FREE OF DUTY

In response to a question whether machinery imported and alleged to be adapted exclusively to the acture of jute or flax can be imported before July 1 and be delivered from warehouse or public store free of duty on or after said date if remaining continuously in the custody of customs officers, under the section of the act of February 8, 1875, the Secretary of the Treasury only such machinery as is admitted into the United States on and after July 1 can be delivered free of duty. This does not include machinery admitted into the United States before that date and then remaining in the custody of the customs officers.

DESERTIONS AND RE-ENLISTMENTS IN THE

A statement prepared at the War Department shows the number of desertions and re-enlistments in the United States Army during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1874, and the ten months of the present fiscal year ending April 30, 1875, as follows:

For the fiscal year ending June 30, 1874. Desertions from July 1, 1873, to April 30, 1874, 3,838.

Desertions from May 1, 1874, to June 30, 1874, 768.

Total, 4,606.

Re-enlistments from July 1, 1873, to April 30, 1874,

Re-enlistments from May 1, 1874, to June 30, 1874, 249.

Total, 699.

Total, 699.

For the ten months of the present fiscal year ending April 30, 1873.

Descritions, 1,721. Re-enlistments, 1,779.

THE FREE IMPORTATION OF GOODS FOR THE CENTENNIAL.

The Secretary of the Treasury has addressed a circular to Collectors of Customs, amending Article 4 of the "Regulations governing the free importation of goods for the International Exhibition of 1876 at Philadelphia," so that it will read as follows: " All goods arriving so marked and represented will, without taxation, be forwarded from the port of arrival by bended line of transportation to Philadelphia, there to be deliv-gred to the custody of the Collector at that port."

WASHINGTON NOTES.

Washington, Tuesday, May 25, 1875. The Secretary of the Treasury has designated the ports of Port Huron and Detroit, Mich., and Duluth, Minn., as of Port Huron and Detroit, Mich., and Duluth, Minn., as ports at which combined entries for transportation and exportation may be made of goods arriving at those ports and destined for Victoria, Vancouver's Island, via San Francisco. Such examination and appraisement, nowever, of all packages of goods so shipped must be made as will insure an accurate identification of their contents, and afford a proper basis for fixing the penalties of the transportation and export bonds.

In response to a letter requesting an early destricts of the duty of the contents and afford the contents.

He prepared and successfully tried the celebrated Lilien-thal tobacco case, and was highly complimented by Judge Elatchford for the ability he displayed in it. Mr. Simons's fellow-practitioners in the United States Courts say that Attorney-General Pierrepont could not have made a better selection for his Second Assistant, and their good wishes will accompany him to his new field of labor.

THE PENNSYLVANIA REPUBLICANS.

PROBABLE ACTION OF THE STATE CONVENTION AT LANCASTER TO-DAY-GOV. HARTRANFI'S RENOMI-NATION ASSURED-HENRY RAWLE THE LEADING CANDIDATE FOR THE TREASURERSHIP-AN ANTI-THIRD-TERM RESOLUTION DECIDED UPON. BY TELEGRAPH FROM A STAFF CORRESPONDENT OF

THE TRIBUNE. LANCASTER, Penn., May 25 .- There is really only one nomination for the Republican State Convention to make to-morrow, the choice of Gov. John F. Hariranft for the first place on the ticket having already been de-termined upon by both the popular sentiment of the party and the judgment of its managers. The State Treasurership is, therefore, the only place to fight over. A surprisingly large number of politicians are on hand, nevertheless. Every delegate appears to have brought a retinue of half a dozen followers with him, and the legions of office-holders who always put in an appearance on such occasions to exhibit their active fealty to the party swell the throng, which taxes the limited hotel ac-commodations of this little city as they were never taxed before. Three points are to be settled by the Convention: Who shall be nominated for the Treasurership: whether an anti-third-term resolution shall be adopted, and who shall have the honor, as Chairman of the Central Committee, of conducting the coming campaign. Major Henry Rawle of Eric is believed to have the Treasury in his grasp already. He has not nearly so many delegates instructed for him as has Senator B. B. Strang of Tiogs, but, what is much better, the Convention has been quietly and effectually arranged in his behalf. Of course the Cameron-Mackey Ring did it, and of course the affiliated rings in Philadelphia, Pittsburgh, and Lancaster rendered potent assistance. There is just one obstacle—perhaps it is only the shadow of an obstacle-in the way of Mr. Rawle's nomination on the second ballot, and that is the question which some of the party wire-pullers have begun to ask: Can we afford to run the risk ! For, if Mr. Rawle is nominated it will be as Robert W. Mackey's chosen successor, pledged to continue the methods of the odious Treasury Ring. This will be a fact palpable to all the world. Now, nine voters out of ten in the Republican party want the Ring smashed. If not convinced that it is corrupt, they know it is universally suspected, and they demand candidates who are above suspicion. If this feeling is manifested very strongly in the Convention, the managers may decide to abandon their plan and fall back upon some one of the many local candidates who is not known to have any ance with Treasurer Mackey. In any case, it would seem that Mr. Strang is beaten. He is the anti-Ring

candidate, and is therefore marked for slaughter. A resolution opposing the third-term project is a foregone conclusion, in spite of the efforts of postmasters and tide-waiters and the delegation of 18 Washington office-holders, who will have seats in the Conven-tion but no votes. It will be sugared over thickly with an approval of President Grant's Administration, to neutralize somewhat the bitterness of the strong condemnation of the scheme which he is believed to have at heart. It is reported that Gov. Hartranft has said recently that without a plain-spoken resolution against a third Presidential term, the Republican party cannot hope to carry Pennsylvania this year. The Chairmanship of the State Central Committee will probably be given to Col. William B. Mann, chief of Philadelphia Ring. He is a good drillmaster i a hard fighter, but very unpopular with the best elements in the party. The unorganized indignation of the reputable citizens of Philadelphia de feated him for District-Alterney last Fall, although his party earried the city by a large majority. Russell Errett of Pittsburgh, the old Chairman, must go out because his mty repudiated him and his associates at the last election by a political revolution so overwhelming and unexpected as to be phenomenal. Gov. Hartranft, I hear, will not be at the Convention, not wishing to be importuned to take sides with either of the candidates Treasurer. I should have said before that Major Rawle's chances for that office are both helped and hurt by the generally credited report that he has offered to give \$100,000, if nominated, toward paying the expenses of the campaign. Some say this is an evidence of his devotion to the party, but others uncharitably characterize his offer as an attempt to buy the nomination. The Hartranft Club of Philadelphia, 200 strong, arrived this evening with music and banners. Most of the leading city office-holders marched in the procession.

MINING ENGINEERS IN COUNCIL.

MEETING OF THE NATIONAL INSTITUTE AT DOVER, N. J.-FIRST DAY'S PROCEEDINGS-ADDRESS OF PRESIDENT RAYMOND.

DOVER, N. J., May 25 .- The American Institute of Mining Engineers, which assembled here this evening for its annual session, is only four years old.

Although somewhat restricted in its scope, it already
numbers above 300 members, and has published two large octavo volumes of transactions, which are considered valuable contributions to this branch of science by all ored valuable contributions to this branch of science by all of the profession here and in Europe. Among its members and associates occur the names of the President, Rossiter W. Raymond, editor of *The Mining and Engineering* Journal; Prof. Thomas M. Drown of Lafayette College, Easton, Penn., who is Secretary; Thos. T. Bouvé, President of the Boston Society of Natural History; Prof. T. Sterry Hunt and other teachers in the Boston Institute of Technology; Profs. Broadhead, Cook, Cox, and Lesley. all State Geologists; Prof. J. S. Newberry and his associates in the School of Mines at Columbia College; Prof. Chester of Hamilton, Prof. J. C. Smock of Rut-gers, Profs. Morris and Schaeffer of Cornell, and Prof. Pettee of Harvard. It is a body of men who unite bustness with brains in no common degree. An opening meeting was held in the rooms of the Young Men's Chris tian Association at 8 o'clock in the evening. President R. W. Raymond of Brooklyn delivered the usual opening

address, of which the following is an abstract: Mr. Raymond began by alluding to the rapid growth of the Institute since its formation four years ago at Wilkes barre, Penn., and mentioned in terms of affection and respect the venerable Pavid Thomas, who was for the first few months its President. After a few observations appropriate to his own approaching retirement from the office which he had held by successive rejections for the maximum period permitted by the rules, President Raymond presented a general survey of the most recent events in mining or metallurgy in this configuration. Mr. Raymond began by alluding to the rapid growth of President Raymond presented a general survey of the most recent events in mining or metallurgy in this country, touching upon the development of new guireksilver mines in California, the confinued productiveness of the Constock "bonanca,"—etc. He said that the charter of Newnda had produced in 1874 about \$35,000,000 if gold and silver, of which \$22,000,000 dans from the Constock lode. The whole product from 1861 to 1874, inclusive, was, for the \$13,000,000. New discoveries of sulphuretted ores in Eureka Country, New, were alluried to, in regard to which Mr. Kaymond seld that if they had good for all the formations of the Fareka deposits, they might make a revolution necessary in the smelling processes now employed there. The teliuric gold ores of Colorado, hitherto a rarity, had been discovered in numerous veins, promising an interesting metallurgical problem. The production of gold and silver during 1874 in the Western States is as follows: California, \$20,300,531; Nevada, \$35,402,263; Oregon, \$600,000; other sources, \$100,000; total, \$73,828,774—a gain of perhaps \$1,000,000; total, \$73,328,774—a gain of perhaps \$1,000,000; total, \$75,000,000; to

CANAL REFORM.

WORK OF THE GOVERNOR'S COMMISSION. THOROUGH INSPECTION OF THE ERIE, CHAMPLAIN, AND SOME OF THE LATERAL CANALS-AN IM MENSE AMOUNT OF INFORMATION OBTAINED-THE INVESTIGATION AT ALBANY TO BEGIN SOON.

[FROM A REGULAR CORRESPONDENT OF THE TRIBUNE.] ALBANY, May 25 .- The Commission appointed by the Governor to investigate the work upon the canals returned last evening from Buffalo, and bas resumed its sessions in this city. All the members are present. Since length of the Eric Canal twice, and that of the Champlain Canal once, made examinations to some extent of the Genesce and Chemung lateral canals, and taken a survey of the Black Rock Harbor works at Buffalo and at Tonawanda. It was decided by the Commission that it should first ex-amine the walls and locks of these canals while their water beds were still empty, and the latter part of April and the early part of May were devoted entirely to this work. The examinations were made by having portions of the wall represented in the largest contracts pulled down completely, even whole sections, thus showing how near the character of the material for lining and backing compared with the quality of the materials called for in the specifications. The Commissioners had, of course, the engineering knowledge and experience of John D. Van Buren, jr., a member of the Commission, to assist them in these aspections, but as they felt the necessity of confirming heir own judgments upon matters involving such important questions, they also invited Profs. Wheeler and Michie of the Military Academy at West Point to accompany them to some of the more important points of inspection. These gentlemen did so, and will devoted to their views upon the nature of the work. The walls and locks before the water was turned into the anal, which occurred on the 15th of May, prevented the Commission from investigating all the contract works which they had set out to do, and indeed at Utica they found themselves so pressed for time that the wall which they had torn down was barely rebuilt before it was cluded the work of some of the most notorious con-tractors in the Canal Ring-Belden, Denison, Candee, and Skinner. The work of these men was torn down have taught them new lessons in the art of wall building. At many of the points examined, the people of th neighborhood took a great deal of interest in the work, and very freely ventured suggestions and information to the Commissioners. The contractors themselves appeared with the general crowd, but in no single instance did any of them offer a suggestion, nor indeed did they make their presence known to the Commission. A long presence of the people of the fneighborhood. Among th perform work on the original contracts, and engineers and assistant superintendents having charge of these portions of the work. This list could not have been otherwise obtained, as the documents in the Canal Department do not show the names, and the counsel for the Legislative Investigating Committee was very reful not to multiply sources of information. the most important inspections made was that of the famous George D. Lord contract at Black Rock Harbor where a wall was to have been built between the river and the canal, and where that astute contractor, instead making his excavation serve as an embant ment for the wall, built the wall on a foundation which commanded higher contract prices and other measures of a similar kind. The inside of this wall was inspected, with what result is not positively stated. The West Point Professors, who have been acustomed to the solid work which the Engineer officers of the United States army generally perform, also made an inspection of this wall, and their feelings upon viewing utst be left to the imagination. It is known that they declined to make any public expression of their opinion concerning it, and looked dismayed for several days after-ward. The Commissioners who are here have indeed all remained reticent as to the result of their discoveries, and all statements upon that point are the result of inferences and indirect statements. From these, however one need have no besitation in rendering a verdict of "very bad work" all along. The reservoirs and the cutstone locks have not yet been examined, the Commissioners finding it impossible to undertake the inspection of those during the short time at their disposal before the water was let on. The inspection can be quite as well undertaken now. They have returned with a great number of notes, &c., and it is understood that they will immediately take measures for the examination of witnesses. They will hold their public sessions in the Senate chamber. The appropriation for their expenses in the Supply bill (\$50,000) is accommanded by one of those special acts which make up most of the bill, providing that they must examine in public any witness who has furnished supplies or made repairs for the State and allow him counvery bad work" all along. The reservoirs and the cut-

THE APPROACHING CENTENNIALS.

THE WOMEN OF MISSOURI AND THE NATIONAL

EXHIBITION St. Louis, May 25 .- A large number of ladies and gentlemen gathered in Lindell Hotel last evening for the purpose of meeting Mrs. E. G. Gillespie of Philadelphia President of the Women's Centennial Executive Committee, with a view to determining what action shall be taken by the women of this city and State in connection with the Centennial celebration. Mrs. Gillespie, in a few remarks, stated the object of her visit, and Mrs. Dr. Dickinson, a member of the Missouri Centennial Execu-tive Committee, delivered an address to the women of the State, inviting carnest action and cooperation in the celebration of the nation's anniversary. An Executive Committee of 125 of the most prominent ladies in the city, headed by Mrs. Gen. Sherman, was then appointed to take charge of the matter, and the meeting adjourned.

THE MILITARY REPRESENTATION OF THE SOUTH AT BUNKER HILL

CHARLESTON, S. Co. May 25 .- A detachment of the Washington Light Infantry of this city, 45 strong, under the immediate command of Lieut. R. O. Gilchrist, and bearing the original flag of Col. Wm. Washington's troop, borne at Eutaw and Cowpens, will sail on June 12 troop, borne at Eutaw and Cowpens, will sail on June 12 for New-York, en route for Bunker Hill. They will be accompanied by Col. F. Y. Simons, the commander of the organization, and several prominent Charlestonians. Washington May 25.—The Washington Light Infantry Corps, numbering about 50 muskets, and commanded by Col. Wm. G. Moore, will leave here on the night of June 15 for Boston, to participate in the Centennial celebration of the battle of Bunker Hill.

Baltimore, May 25.—The only military organization from this city or State which will participate in the Bunker Hill Centennial will be the 5th Regiment Maryland National Guards, Col. J. Stricker Jenkins.

WASHINGTON, May 25 .- The Secretary of State sent to the Interior Department to-day a letter from the Hon. George P. Marsh. United States Minister at Rome, inclosing a communication from the Italian Minister of Foreign Affairs, announcing the determination of the Royal Government to take part in the exhibition of 1876 to be held at Philadelphia, and the appointment of a Commission for that purpose. A Royal decree was published in the Official Gazette of April 25, announcing such determination.

THE LEASE OF THE FRANKLIN TELEGRAPH

COMPANY'S PROPERTY ANNULLED. Boston, May 25 .- It is authoritatively stated by The Evening Traveller that the lease of the property of the Franklin Telegraph Company to the Atlantic and Pacific Telegraph Company was on Saturday last annulled and canceled by agreement of the parties thereto. This action replaces the lines of the Franklin Company, between this city and Washington, and also the exclusive connection with the new occau cable at Rye Beach, N. M., in the hands of its former managers, the petition of the stockholders for the appointment of a receiver and a site of the property, in consequence of allegel frauds on the part of the Atlantic and Pacific Telegraph Company, which owns a majority of its capital were held in the afternoon.

stock, will be heard before Judge Morton of the Supremount, on Friday next.

FOREIGN NEWS.

GERMANY AND BELGIUM. APPROVAL OF THE COURSE OF THE BELGIAN MIN-

ISTRY TOWARD GERMANY BY THE BELGIAN SENATE-EXPLANATIONS IN REGARD TO THE DUCHESNE INVESTIGATION. BRUSSELS, Tuesday, May 25, 1875.

The Senate has unanimously adopted a vote of conence in the Government in respect to its conduct of the correspondence with Germany.

The Ministry has given notice that it will introduce a bill providing for the punishment of offenses

similar to that of Duchesne. The papers in the case of Duchesne have been anded to the German Ambassador, with a note explaining that the investigation was exhaustive and nothing has been discovered beyond the letters which are alread) known, and which do not bring Duchesne within the scope of any penal codes. The note adds that the Government will propose an amendment to the law, by which proposals of murder will be made punishable the same as threats.

THE FRENCH ASSEMBLY. THIRTEEN MEMBERS OF THE NEW COMMITTEE OF

THIRTY ELECTED. Paris, Tuesday, May 25, 1875. The Assembly to-day elected 13 members of the w Committee of Thirty. All belong to parties which support the present Constitution. Among them are MM. Laboulaye, Cezanne, Ricard, Ferry, and Picard. The 17 other members remain to be elected by a second ballot, as none of the candidates received an absolute majority. Among the candidates were M. Gambetta and two Deputies of the Right. No Bonapartists offered themselves for places

CHURCH AND STATE IN PRUSSIA. BILL FOR SUPPRESSING CONVENTS PASSED BY THE UPPER HOUSE OF THE DIET.

Benlin, Tuesday, May 25, 1875. The Upper House of the Prussian Diet has passed the bills for the suppression of convents and reative to the administration of church property.

THE JEFFERSON BORDEN MUTINY. EXAMINATION OF ONE OF THE MUTINEERS-THE CAPTAIN CHARGED WITH ILL-TREATING THE LONDON, Tuesday, May 25, 1875.

William Smith, the American seaman .. ho as one of the three mutineers on the American schooner Jefforson Borden, was up at the Bow Street Police Court to-day for a hearing in his case. He said, on examina-tion, that the captain of the schooner frequently illtreated the crew; that the food furnished them was bad and insufficient, and that they were often required to work from 36 to 46 heurs on a stretch. Smith was unable to proceed further in his statement owing to illness, and the hearing was adjourned for two weeks, when, it is expected, the other prisoners will be in attendance.

FOREIGN NOTES.

LONDON, May 25.-The House of Commons this afternoon, by a vote of 206 to 81, resolved to adjourn over to-morrow, Derby Day. LONDON, May 25 .- The Mark Lane Express

in its weekly review of the breadstuffs market says the drouth has been felt in France, and a poor yield is proba-ble. This, coupled with the appearance of grasshoppers in the United States, will make low rates of short dura-tion, notwithstanding the Continental markets are down sixpence to a shilling.

THE RHODE ISLAND STATE GOVERNMENT.

REPUBLICAN GOVERNOR AND LIEUTENANT-GOV-ERNOR ELECTED BY THE LEGISLATURE-HENRY LIPPITT AND HENRY T. SISSON THE SUCCESSFUL

CANDIDATES. PROVIDENCE, May 25 .- At Newport this afternoon the General Assembly met in Grand Committee and appointed a committee to count the votes cast for general officers at the last election. After recess the mmittee reported no choice of Governor or Lieutenant vernor. For Governor, Rowland Hazard (Ind. Rep.) had 8,724 votes; Henry Lippitt (Regular Rep.) had 8,368; Charles R. Cutler (Dem.), 5,166. For Lieutenant-Governor, Daniel E. Day (Ind. Rep.) had 9,183 votes; Henry T. Sisson (Regular Rep.), 7,912; Lyman Pierce, (Dem.), 5,114. For Secretary of State, J. M. Addeman (Regular Rep.) had 11,811 majority. For Attorney-Genwhich make up most of the bill, providing that they must examine in public any witness who has farnished supplies or made repairs for the State and allow him counsel if he desires it; but they may examine witnesses separately. Just when the examinations will bearn is not certainly known. The Commissioners may conclude later to examine the reservoirs first, but the intention at present looks to an immediate taking of teatimony.

The Legislative Investigating Committee recently forwarded its resolutions proposing "a conference for the better unity of action" to Mr. Biglow, Chairman of the Commission, but no reply has yet been determined upon by the Commission. The question has arisen whether the Legislature, in appointing the Commistion, two separate measures, intended that the work of each should be separate. To combine their action might defeat the intentions of the Legislature it seems an impossible idea that the Legislature it seems an impossible idea that the Legislature committee of eight members, for the prosecution of the inquiry into canal reform. The resolution of the Commistion will doubtless be courteously declined, and another effort of Canal Ring men to blunt the edge of the Commission's inquiries will have been defeated. eral, Willard Sayles (Regular Rep.) had 11,889 majority.

Alphonso & Co., dyers of feathers and dealers in artificial flowers. Demarest & Co. occupied the lower floor as a carriage repository. Before the firemen and police arrived the crowd broke open the doors and drew out a large number of finished carriages of all kinds, which were taken to a place of safety. The Clympic Theater adjoins the building in which the fire originated, but th adjoins the building in which the fire originated, but the firemen soon had the flames under control and prevented any damage to other buildings. The building extends through to No. 630 Broadway. The firemen were therefore able to attack the flames from both sides. The losses are estimated as follows: Demarest & Co., on stock and building, \$12,000; insured for \$75,000; Alfosso & Co., \$15,000; insurence not known: Hyman & Co., damage by water, \$2,000; E. Lord, dyeing, \$300; B. A. Sterns, shoe dealer, in basement of No. 630 Broadway, \$300.

There was a fire early yesterday morning on the fourth floor of the building at No. 90 Annest, which with the fifth and sixth floors, was occupied by A. Schiefin & Bros., whose damage is estimated at \$1,000. J. Stirip, who rented the third floor, a dealer in tin ware, had his stock damaged \$150; Crudon & Co., fishing tackle, on the second floor, had their stock damaged \$800; J. R. Cole & Co., dealers[in printers prollers, estimated their loss at \$200. The amount of insurance and the cause of the fire were not ascertained.

AT ITHACA, N. Y .- LOSS, \$8,000.

ITHACA, N. Y., May 25 .- A fire on South Aurora-st. last night destroyed Davenport & Jewell's livery stable. Free's Hotel, adjoining, was badly dam-aged by fire and water. The loss is about \$3,000, nearly

THE CARBON COUNTY (PENN.) FIRES EXTIN-GUISHED.

MAUCH CHUNK, Penn., May 25 .- The heavy min which has failen for over eight hours has completely quenched the flames in the lumber regions and in all parts of the county. The rainfall extends over the en-tire county. Its beneficial effect is aircady seen in the increased stimulus vegetation has received, as well as in the extinguishing of the late disastrous forest fires.

IN HOBOKEN, N. J.

A frame building at Newark and Washingon-sts., owned by the city, was set on fire at an early hour yesterday morning and destroyed. The loss is \$50.
A butcher-stall adjoining, owned by Henry and George
Wright, was damaged \$300; it was insured in the Star
and Continental Insurance Companies.

ANNIVERSARY OF THE BAPTIST MISSIONARY UNION.

PHILADELPHIA, May 25 .- The anniversary of the Missionary Union of all the Baptist Churches in the Country was celebrated to-day in the First Baptist Church. After devotional services, a Committee of Arrangements was appointed. The financial statement, which was read, shows the receipts during the year from all sources to be \$241,970 61. There is a deficiency this

ERIE'S INSOLVENCY.

PRICE FOUR CENTS.

THE OFFICERS RESOLVE TO APPLY FOR A RECEIVER. CAUSES OF THE PRESENT STRAITS OF THE ROAD-

PRESIDENT DICKSON OF THE DELAWARE AND HUDSON CANAL COMPANY REPUSES TO ADVANCE MONEY ON THE COAL LANDS-PRESIDENT JEWETT TO BE THE RECEIVER-CONSULTATION OF The Eric Railway Company to-day or to-morrow-

most probably to-day, will pass into the hands of a Receiver. It is well known that the pressure of debt, both floating and bonded, has weighed it down for a considerable time, that the management of McClellan, and Watson, Barlow and the rest, has been unprecedentedly extravagant, and that when the trunk lines began their war the Erie road, oadly equipped, with the disadvantages of a broad gauge, inferior resources and with heavy liabilities, was unable to cope with the other great lines to the West. The consequence has been that the Company's affairs have gone from bad to worse, until, after the publication of President Jewett's, it was generally acknowledged that bankruptcy, although it might be deferred for a brief time, was inevitable. The Company has been engaged in endeavoring to place a mortgage on its coal lands by which it was to receive \$500,000 from the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad and the Delaware and Hudson Canal Company. This money, with about \$300,000 which had been be right together and put into the coffers of the Company, was intended to meet the June interest on the bonds. Yesterday, however, President Dickson of the Delaware and Hudson Canal Company arrived in the city and terminated the negotiations by refusing to advance the money. In view of anticipated hostile litigation the officers of the Company deemed it advisable that the courts should be appealed to for a receiver. The Attorney-General was consulted, and that official's law partner, Mr. Brown, and ex-Judge Shipman of the firm of Shipman, Barlow, Larocque & Macfar-land, attorneys for the Eric Railway Company, have been in consultation for several days in this city preparing the necessary papers. One of the Judges of the Supreme Court in this county will be asked to grant the order, and Hugh J. Jewett, the present President, will be appointed receiver without opposition.

One of the principal persons interested said yesterday that not only was Erie's legitimate debt very great, but the judgments entered against the Company on account of the guarantees of Atlantic and Great Western, and Boston, Hartford and Erie, and other bonds, were so numerous that they would have

A meeting of the directors of the Company was held last evening at the residence of S. L. M. Barlow, at No. 1 Madison-ave. Among those present were President Jewett, Mr. Barlow, William Butler Duncan, John A. C. Gray, and others. The consultation was in regard to the best course to pursue with respect to the receivership and the finances of the

The conference lasted for several hours and at its

lose a reporter of THE TRIBUNE applied to one of the directors for the details of the discussion. The director, however, politely but firmly declined to impart any information as to the results of the meeting but when application was made for facts regarding the steps to be taken for the appointment of a Receiver he said: "The Frie Railway Company will probably default on its June interest in consequence of the failure to obtain the expected money from the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western and Delaware and Hudson Companies. In view of this fact there will probably be an application for a Receiver on Wednesday (to-day) on the ground of the insolvency, not bankruptcy, of the corporation. This action will be taken under the State law and will be designed to protect all interests concerned." The application will recite the insolvency of the Company, and be supported by affidavits of President Jewett and others. Erie opened yesterday morning on the Stock Exchange at 1934, sold up to 205s, and down to 18, closing at 1814 to 183s.

THE BLACK HILLS EXCITEMENT.

MEETING IN PHILADELPHIA TO FURTHER AN EXPEDITION.

PHILADELPHIA, May 25 .- A large and enthusiastic meeting was held to night to further a Black Hills expedition, J. S. White, President of the Philadelphia expedition, in the chair. O. H. Piersou, President of the New-York expedition, and D. K. Allen, President of the Boston expedition to the Black Hills, entertained the large audience, which filled the large Assembly Hall, and Mr. Allen explained from a large map the region now exciting such widespread interest throughout the and. At the close of the meeting a reclation was adopted asking the Government to take speedy action on the acquisition of the Black Hills, and to treat with the Indians for the relinquishment of their privileges to any portion of Wyoming Territory, and also to that part of Dakota Territory lying south of the Big Cheyenne and Belle Fourche Rivers.

THE MINING TROUBLES.

RESUMPTION OF WORK IN CARBON COUNTY,

MAUCH CHUNK, Penn., May 25 .-- Messrs. Lentz, Bowman & Co.'s coilleries at Mahanov City re-sumed operations yesterday. The workmen went in at a 20 per cent reduction, on the basis of 1874, for one month, after which a permanent arrangement will prob ably be made. The fact that over 100 miners applied for work above the necessary force needed speaks favorably and hopefully for an early resumption in the entire a

THE LEHIGH AND WILKESBARRE COMPANY'S EMPLOYES ASSAULTED. WILKESBARRE, Penn., May 25 .- The men

employed in outside work at the Wanamie mines of the Lehigh and Wilkesbarre Company have been assaulted and driven away during the past two dars, and the authorities have been asked for protection. The spinion that the strike is nearly at an end is growing simong all classes. It is predicted that the miners will resume about the lat of June at the reduced rates.

RAILWAY INTERESTS.

REFUSAL TO PROHIBIT THE SALE OF A GEOR GIA ROAD.

ATLANTA, Ga., May 25 .- Justice Bradley of the United States Court, and District Judge Erskine rethe cluded to enjoin the sale of the Macon and Branswick Railroad, or to appoint a receiver, as petitioned for by John P. Branch of Virginia.

THE NEW DIRECTORY OF THE UNITED RAIL

ROAD COMPANIES OF NEW-JERSEY.

TRENTON, N. J., May 25.—The stockholders of the United Bailroad Companies held a meeting to-day and elected the following named gentlement as Directors for the ensuing year: John J. Astor, Wm. G. Cook, A. L. Dennis, Benjamin Fish, Hamilton Fish, Cambridge Livingston, Nehemiah Perry, Isaac W. Seuddler, Geo. G. Stevens, Robt. A. Stockton, Ashbel Weich, and Samuel Weish. The number of votes cast was 80,433.

NEW-JERSEY STATE HOUSE IMPROVEMENT BIDS. TRENTON, May 25 .- The bids for the improvement of the State House front, to give more room to the offices in that portion of the building, were opened to the omees it has so to be the contains, were opened to-day, and were as follows: Titus & Conrad, \$11,000; John Evans, \$12,574; Lindsay & Johnson, \$12,673 60; Sutten & Johnson, \$13,850; Furman & Kile, \$14,450. The Governor not being present, the contract was not awarded, as it doubtless will be, to the lowest bidder.

Why don't Rutgers and Princeton cut that cannon in two and each take half, and be done with it—[New-York Commercial Advertiser. They are probably willing to divide, but they can't agree on the method. Each one wants the hote of it.—[Boston Advertiser.

One of our New-York Crispins has been hou ored by an order for several pairs of shoes from a Majesty King Kalakana. He might have been request to foot some of the hotel bills at the same time.—(Revenue and Admention)